

# Post Industrial Flora

a field guide to the plants of the Fisherville mill site.



1<sup>st</sup> Edition By Nicholas D Bernat



## Gray birch, *Betula populifolia*

Characteristics: Gray birch grows quickly to 20 to 30 feet tall and 15 inches trunk diameter, with an irregular open crown of slender branches. The tree often has multiple trunks branching off of an old stump. The leaves are 5-7.5 cm long (2 in) by 4-6 cm wide (1.5-2.3 in), alternately arranged, ovate, and tapering to an elongated tip. They are dark green and glabrous above and paler below, with a coarsely serrated margin.[1] The bark is chalky to grayish white with black triangular patches where branch meets trunk. The flowers are wind-pollinated catkins 5-8 cm long (2-3.2 in), the male catkins pendulous and the female catkins erect. The fruit, maturing in autumn, is composed of many tiny winged seeds packed between the catkin bracts.





## Northern catalpa, *Catalpa speciosa*

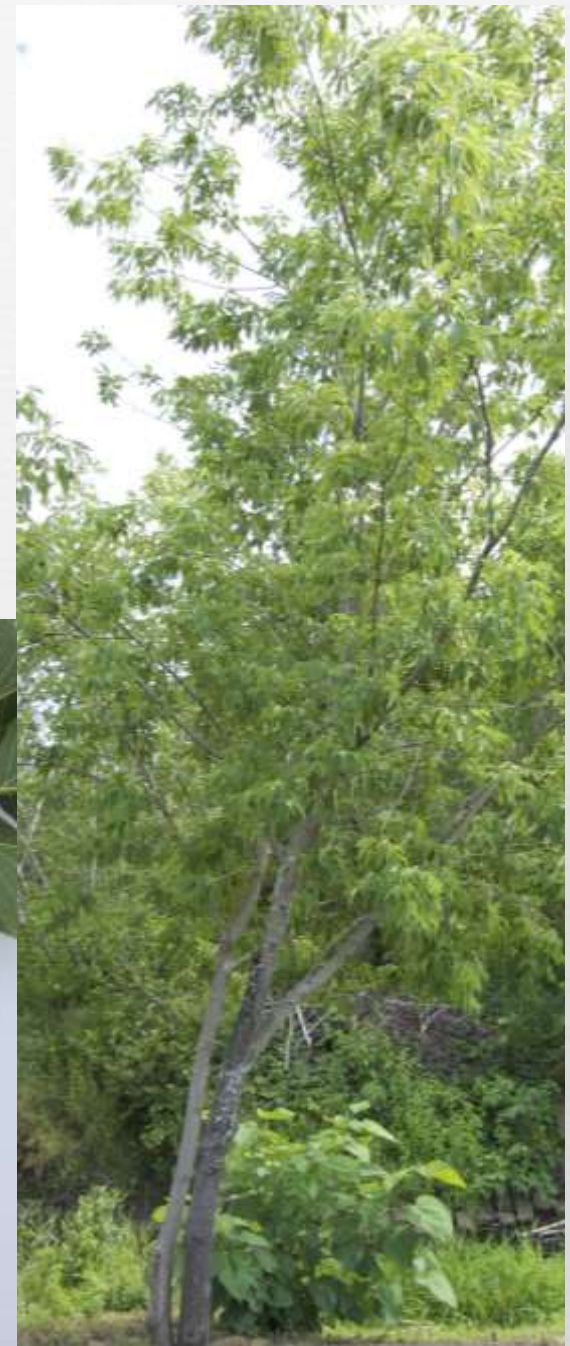
Characteristics: It is a medium-sized, deciduous tree growing to 15–30 meters (50-98 ft) tall and 12 meters (39 ft) wide. It has a trunk up to 1 m (3.3 ft) diameter, with brown to gray bark maturing into hard plates or ridges. The leaves are deciduous, opposite (or whorled), large, heart shaped, 20–30 cm long (7.8-11.8 in) and 15–20 cm broad (5.9- 7.9 in), pointed at the tip and softly hairy beneath. The flowers are 3–6 cm across (1.2-2.3 in), trumpet shaped, white with yellow stripes and purple spots inside; they grow in panicles of 10-30. The fruit is a long, thin legume-like pod, 20–40 cm long (7.8 15.7 in) and 10–12 mm diameter (3.9-4.7 in); it often stays attached to tree during winter (and can be mistaken for brown icicles). The pod contains numerous flat, light brown seeds with two papery wings.





## Box elder, *Acer negundo*

Characteristics: *Acer negundo* is a usually fast-growing and fairly short-lived tree that grows up to 10–25 metres (33–82 ft) tall, with a trunk diameter of 30–50 centimetres (12–20 in), rarely up to 1 metre (3.3 ft) diameter. The shoots are green, often with a whitish to pink or violet waxy coating when young. Branches are smooth, somewhat brittle, and tend to retain a fresh green colour rather than forming a bark of dead, protective tissue. The bark on its trunks is pale gray or light brown, deeply cleft into broad ridges, and scaly. *Acer negundo* has pinnately compound leaves that usually have three to seven leaflets. Simple leaves are also occasionally present; technically, these are single-leaflet compound leaves. The leaflets are about 5–10 centimetres (2.0–3.9 in) long and 3–7 centimetres (1.2–2.8 in) wide with slightly serrate margins. Leaves have a translucent light green color and turn yellow in the fall. The flowers are small and appear in early spring on drooping racemes 10–20 centimetres (3.9–7.9 in) long. The fruits are paired samaras, each seed slender, with a incurved wing; they drop in autumn or they may persist through winter.





## Black birch, *Betula lenta*

Characteristics: *Betula lenta* is a medium-sized deciduous tree reaching 25 m (82 ft) tall with a trunk up to 60 cm (2.0 ft) diameter. In younger trees the bark is characteristic of most birches, with smooth bark and distinct horizontal lenticels. It is sometimes mistakenly identified as a cherry tree. In some older tree specimens the bark can develop vertical cracks into irregular scaly plates revealing rough darkish brown bark patterns. This, however, does not occur in all specimens. The twigs, when scraped, have a strong scent of wintergreen due to methyl salicylate, which is produced in the bark. The leaves are alternate, ovate, 5 to 10 cm (2.0–3.9 in) long and 4 to 8 cm (1.6–3.1 in) broad, with a finely serrated margin. The flowers are wind-pollinated catkins 3 to 6 cm (1.2–2.4 in) long, the male catkins pendulous, the female catkins erect. The fruit, maturing in fall, is composed of numerous tiny winged seeds packed between the catkin bracts.





# Eastern hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*

Characteristics: The eastern hemlock grows well in shade and is very long lived, The tree generally reaches heights of about 31 meters (102 feet). The diameter of the trunk at breast height is often 1.5 meters (4 feet 11 inches). The trunk is usually straight, but very rarely is forked. The crown is broadly conic, while the brownish bark is scaly and deeply fissured, especially with age. The twigs are a yellow-brown in colour. The buds are ovoid in shape and are very small, measuring only 1.5 to 2.5 mm (1/16 to 3/32 in) in length. These are usually not resinous, but may be slightly so. The leaves are typically 15 to 20 mm (9/16 to 13/16 in) in length. They are flattened and are typically two-ranked. The bottom of the leaf is glaucous with two broad and clearly visible stomatal bands, while the top is a shiny green to yellow-green in colour. The seed cones are ovoid in shape and typically measure 1.5 to 2.5 cm (5/8 to 1 in) in length and 1 to 1.5 cm (3/8 to 5/8 in) in width. The scales are ovate to cuneate in shape and measure 8 to 12 mm (5/16 to 1/2 in) in length by 7 to 10 mm (1/4 to 3/8 in) in width.





## Norway spruce, *Picea abies*

Characteristics: *Picea abies* is a large, fast-growing evergreen coniferous tree growing 35–55 m (115–180 ft) tall and with a trunk diameter of 1 to 1.5 m (3–4.9 ft). It can grow fast when young, up to 1 m (3 ft) per year for the first 25 years under good conditions, but becomes slower once over 20 m (66 ft) tall.[4] The shoots are orange-brown and glabrous (hairless). The leaves are needle-like, 12–24 mm long (4.7–9.4 in) all four sides with inconspicuous stomatal lines. The cones are 9–17 cm long (3.4–6.7 in) (the longest of any spruce), and have bluntly to sharply triangular-pointed scale tips. They are green or reddish, maturing brown 5–7 months after pollination. The seeds are black, 4–5 mm long (1.6–2 in), with a pale brown 15 mm (5.9 in) wings.





## Staghorn sumac, *Rhus typhina*

Characteristics: *Rhus typhina* is a deciduous shrub or small tree growing to 5 m (16 ft) tall by 6 m (20 ft) broad. It has alternate, pinnately compound leaves 25–55 cm (10–22 in) long, each with 9–31 serrate leaflets 6–11 cm (2.4–4.3 in) long. The leaf petioles and the stems are densely covered in rust-colored hairs. The velvety texture and the forking pattern of the branches, reminiscent of antlers, have led to the common name "stag's horn sumach". Staghorn sumac is dioecious, and large clumps can form with either male or female plants. The fruit is one of the most identifiable characteristics, forming dense clusters of small red drupes at the terminal end of the branches; the clusters are conic, 10–20 cm (4–8 in) long and 4–6 cm (2–2 in) broad at the base. The plant flowers from May to July and fruit ripens from June to September. The foliage turns to brilliant shades of red, orange and yellow in autumn.





## Black cherry, *Prunus serotina*

Characteristics: Native trees are 38 m (124 ft) tall. The bark of larger trunks is fissured and scaly, but thin. However for about the first decade or so of its life, the bark is thin, smooth, and striped, resembling that of a birch.

Leaves are alternate, simple, ovate to oblong lanceolate, 5-15 cm (1.9-5.9 in) long, 2.5-5 cm (1-2 in) wide, with finely toothed margins, glabrous or commonly with reddish hairs along the midrib beneath, near the base.

Inflorescence is an oblong cylindric raceme that is 10-15 cm (3.9-5.9 in) long at the end of leafy twigs of the season, with numerous flowers; calyx tube of short lobes, petals 5, white. Fruits are berry-like, about 8-10 mm (3.2-3.9 in) in diameter, obovoid, black when ripe, the seed is a single, black, ovoid stone 6-8 mm (2.4-3.2 in) long. The common name is from the black color of the ripe





## Eastern cottonwood, *Populus deltoides*

Characteristics: *Populus deltoides* is a large tree growing to 20–40 m (65–130 ft) tall and with a trunk up to 1.8 m (5 ft 11 in) diameter, one of the largest North American hardwood trees. The bark is silvery-white, smooth or lightly fissured when young, becoming dark gray and deeply fissured on old trees. The twigs are grayish-yellow and stout, with large triangular leaf scars. The winter buds are slender, pointed, 1–2 centimetres (1/2–3/4 in) long, yellowish brown, and resinous. The leaves are large, deltoid (triangular), 4–10 cm (1 1/2–4 in) long and 4–11 cm (1 1/2–4 1/4 in) broad with a truncated (flattened) base and a petiole 3–12 cm (1 1/4–4 3/4 in) long. The leaf is very coarsely toothed, the teeth are curved and gland tipped, and the petiole is flat; they are dark green in the summer and turn yellow in the fall. It is dioecious, with the flowers (catkins) produced on single-sex trees in early spring. The male (pollen) catkins are reddish-purple and 8–10 cm (3 1/4–4 in) long; the female catkins are green, 7–13 cm (2 3/4–5 in) long at pollination, maturing 15–20 cm (6–7 3/4 in) long with several 6-to-15-millimeter (1/4-to-9/16-inch) seed capsules in early summer, which split open to release the numerous small seeds attached to cotton-like strands.





## Black locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia*

Characteristics: Black locust has a shallow, aggressive root system. The bark of black locust is deeply furrowed and is dark reddish-brown to black in color. It has an alternate branching pattern, which creates a zigzag effect. A pair of sharp thorns grows at each node. They are 1.3-1.9 mm ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in) long, and very stout. The pinnately compound leaves are 20-35.5 cm (8 to 14 in) long, with 7 to 19 short stalked leaflets. These dull green leaflets are ovoid or oval, 2.5-5.1 cm (1 - 2 in) long, thin, scabrous above and pale below. The separate male and female plants have sweetly fragrant flowers that are creamy white with five petals (bean-like) arranged in a pyramidal spike. They usually bloom in May or June. Heavy seed production can be expected annually or biannually. The legume type seed is produced in a flat, brown to black pod, which is 5.1-10.1 cm (2 to 4 in) long





## Eastern white pine, *Pinus strobus*

Characteristics: Eastern white pine, is the largest conifer of the eastern and upper Midwest forests, reaching 150 feet in height and up to 40 inches in diameter. In dense stands, trees produce tall, cylindrical stems with pyramidal shaped crowns, characterized by distinctive, plate like branching, especially noticeable as the trees become older. On young growth, the bark remains rather thin, smooth, and greenish-brown in color. On older trees the bark becomes deeply fissured and dark grayish-brown in color. Its evergreen needles are in clusters of 5, soft, flexible, 2 1/2 to 5 inches long, and bluish-green in appearance. Its cones are about 4 to 8 inches long and 1 inch thick. These remain attached for 1 to several months after ripening in the autumn of the second season.





## Eastern redcedar, *Juniperus virginiana*

Characteristics: *Juniperus virginiana* is a dense slow-growing coniferous evergreen tree ordinarily from 5–20 m or 16–66 ft tall, with a short trunk 30–100 cm or 12–39 in diameter. The bark is reddish-brown, fibrous, and peels off in narrow strips. The leaves are of two types; sharp, spreading needle-like juvenile leaves 5–10 cm (2–4 in) long, and tightly adpressed scale-like adult leaves 2–4 mm (1/16–3/16 in) long; they are arranged in opposite decussate pairs or occasionally whorls of three. The seed cones are 3–7 mm (1/8–1/4 in) long, berry-like, dark purple-blue with a white wax cover giving an overall sky-blue color they contain one to three seeds.





## White mulberry, *Morus alba*

Characteristics: On young, vigorous shoots, the leaves may be up to 30 cm long, and deeply and intricately lobed, with the lobes rounded. On older trees, the leaves are generally 5–15 cm long, unlobed, cordate at the base and rounded to acuminate at the tip, and serrated on the margins. The trees are deciduous. The flowers are single-sex catkins; male catkins are 2–3.5 cm long, and female catkins 1–2 cm long. Male and female flowers are usually on separate trees although they may occur on the same tree. The fruit is 1–2.5 cm long; in the species in the wild it is deep purple, but in many cultivated plants it varies from white to pink; it is sweet but bland. The seeds are widely dispersed in the droppings of birds that eat the fruit.





## Red oak, *Quercus rubra*

**Characteristics:** In many forests, this deciduous tree grows straight and tall, to 28 m (92 ft), exceptionally to 43 m (141 ft) tall, with a trunk of up to 50–100 cm (20–39 in) diameter. Open-grown trees do not get as tall, but can develop a stouter trunk, up to 2 m (6.6 ft) in diameter. It has stout branches growing at right angles to the stem, forming a narrow round-topped head. It grows rapidly and is tolerant of many soils and varied situations. The bark is dark reddish grey brown, with broad, thin, rounded ridges, scaly. On young trees and large stems, smooth and light gray. Rich in tannic acid. Branchlets slender, at first bright green, shining, then dark red, finally dark brown. Bark is brownish gray, becoming dark brown on old trees. The leaves are Alternate, seven to nine-lobed, oblong-ovate to oblong, five to ten inches long, four to six inches broad; seven to eleven lobes tapering gradually from broad bases, acute, and usually repandly dentate and terminating with long bristle-pointed teeth. The acorns are solitary or in pairs, sessile or stalked; nut oblong-ovoid with broad flat base, full, with acute apex, one half to one and one-fourth of an inch long, first green, maturing nut-brown; cup, saucer-shaped and shallow, 2 cm (0.79 in) wide, usually covering only the base, sometimes one-fourth of the nut, thick, shallow, reddish brown, somewhat downy within, covered with thin imbricated reddish brown scales.





## White oak, *Quercus alba*

Characteristics: A very large tree; when open grown, white oaks have rugged, irregular crowns that are wide spreading, with a stocky bole. In the forest crowns are upright and oval with trees reaching up to 100 feet tall and several feet in diameter. The leaves are alternate, simple, oblong to ovate in shape, 4 to 7 inches long; 7 to 10 rounded, finger-like lobes, sinus depth varies from deep to shallow, apex is rounded and the base is wedge-shaped, green to blue-green above and whitish below. This species is monoecious; male flowers are yellow-green, borne in naked, slender catkins, 2 to 4 inches long; female flowers are reddish green and appear as very small single spikes; appearing with the leaves in mid-spring. Fruits are Ovoid to oblong acorn, cap is warty and bowl-shaped, covers 1/4 of the fruit; cap always detaches at maturity; matures in one growing season in the early fall. Twigs are Red-brown to somewhat gray, even a bit purple at times, hairless and often shiny; multiple terminal buds are red-brown, small, rounded (globose) and hairless. The bark is Whitish or ashy gray, varying from scaly on smaller stems to irregularly platy or blocky on large stems. On older trees smooth patches are not uncommon. A very large tree; when open grown, white oaks have rugged, irregular crowns that are wide spreading, with a stocky bole. In the forest crowns are upright and oval with trees reaching up to 100 feet tall and several feet in diameter.





# Shagbark hickory, *Carya ovata*

Characteristics: A tall tree reaching over 120 feet tall with a straight trunk and an open round to oblong crown. Leafs are alternate, pinnately compound, 8 to 14 inches long with 5 (sometimes 7) leaflets, lateral leaflets are obovate to lanceolate, terminal leaflets are much larger than the laterals, margins serrate and ciliate, rachis stout and mostly glabrous; green above and paler below. This Species is monoecious; male flowers are yellow-green catkins, hanging in 3's, 2 to 3 inches long; females are very short, in clusters at the end of branches, both appear spring.

Nuts are nearly round, 1 1/2 to 2 inches, with a very thick husk; nut is distinctly 4-ribbed, and the seed is sweet and delicious; maturing in fall. Twigs are Stout and usually tomentose, but may be somewhat pubescent near terminal bud, numerous lighter lenticels; leaf scars are raised, 3-lobed to semicircular. Terminal bud is large, brown, and pubescent, covered with 3 to 4 brown scales, more elongated than other hickories. Bark is At first smooth and gray, later broken into long, wide plates attached at the middle, curving away from the trunk resulting in a coarsely shaggy appearance





# Norway maple, *Acer platanoides*

Characteristics: This is a highly invasive Medium sized tree to 80 feet tall, usually with a dense rounded crown. The leafs are Opposite, simple, palmately-veined, 5 to 7 lobed with long pointed teeth", dark green above, paler below; exudes milky white sap from the petiole when detached. A purple (nearly black) leaf variety known as Crimson King is widely planted. This species is dioecious; flowers are bright yellow-green in color and somewhat showy, appearing in the spring before the leaves. The fruit are Widely divergent 2-winged samaras, 1 1/2 to 2 inches long in clusters, relatively flat seed cavity, mature in late summer and persist into the winter. Twigs are Stout, brown with a large, turban-shaped buds that are initially green maturing to purple. Bark is Gray-brown, a bit corky, on older trees shallowly furrowed with long narrow, somewhat interlacing ridges.





## Red maple, *Acer rubrum*

Characteristics: Medium sized tree up to 90 feet. In forest, trunk usually clear for some distance, in the open the trunk is shorter and the crown rounded. Leaves are Opposite, simple, 3 to 5 palmate lobes with serrated margin, sinuses relatively shallow (but highly variable), 2 to 4 inches long; green above, whitened and sometimes glaucous or hairy beneath. Flowers are Attractive but small, occur in hanging clusters, usually bright red but occasionally yellow, appear in early spring, usually before leaves. Fruits are Clusters of 1/2 to 3/4 inch long samaras with slightly divergent wings, on long slender stems. Light brown and often reddish, ripen in late spring and early summer. Twigs Reddish and lustrous with small lenticels, buds usually blunt, green or reddish (fall and winter) with several loose scales usually present, leaf scars V-shaped, 3 bundle scars, lateral buds slightly stalked, may be collateral buds present. The bark on young trees is smooth and light gray, with age it becomes darker and breaks up into long, fine scaly plates.





# Silver maple, *Acer saccharinum*

Characteristics: Silver maple can become quite a large tree reaching over 100 feet tall, trunk usually short, dividing into several subtrunks. Long slender branches sweep downward and then curve gracefully upwards. Leaves are opposite, simple with 5 deeply palmate sinuses, lobe margins coarsely serrate, 2 1/2 to 5 inches long; light green above, pale, silvery white below. This species is monoecious; greenish to reddish flowers appear in dense clusters in early spring long before leaves. Fruits are Samaras, largest of any native maple, divergent wings 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches long, germinate as soon as released, mature in late spring. Twigs are Similar to red maple but stouter and often more chestnut-brown in color, unpleasant odor when crushed; buds reddish brown with large scales, flower buds often in conspicuous dense clusters. Bark is Light gray and smooth when young, when older breaks up into long thin strips, loose at ends. Similar to red maple but coarser.





## NARROWLEAF CATTAIL, *Typha angustifolia*

Characteristics: Cattails are herbaceous, colonial, rhizomatous, perennial plants with long, slender, green stalks topped with brown, fluffy, sausage-shaped flowering heads. plants are 15-30 dm tall. The spike-like, terminal, cylindric inflorescence has staminate flowers above and pistillate flowers below. The naked axis between the staminate and pistillate flowers is generally 1-8 cm. The spike is medium to dark brown. The basal leaves are thin with parallel veins running their long, narrow length. The leaves are 4-12 mm wide when fresh, 3-8 mm wide when dry.





# Broadleaf meadowsweet, *spirea latifolia*

Characteristics: A multi-stemmed shrub to 6 feet tall.

The Leaf is Alternate, simple, finely serrated, elliptical, 2 inches long, green above, paler below. Flowers are Small, white, in narrow, upright 4 to 6 inch terminal clusters, appearing in mid-summer. The Fruit grows in Narrow clusters of 5-parted dry capsules and is persistent. Twigs are Slender, stiff, "wandlike", largely unbranched, reddish brown; leaf scar small and raised, 1 bundle scar. The Bark is Smooth, grayish to reddish brown eventually peeling off in fine strips.





# Purple loosestrife, *Lythrum salicaria*

Characteristics: A highly invasive exotic herbaceous perennial plant, that can grow 1–2 m tall, forming clonal colonies 1.5 m or more in width with numerous erect stems growing from a single woody root mass. The stems are reddish-purple or red to purple and square in cross-section. The leaves are lanceolate, 3–10 cm long and 5–15 mm broad, downy and sessile, and arranged opposite or in whorls of three. The flowers are reddish purple, 10–20 mm diameter, with six petals (occasionally five) and 12 stamens (one stamen has up to 3,000 seeds), and are clustered tightly in the axils of bracts or leaves. The fruit is a small 3–4 mm capsule containing numerous minute seeds





## Tall nettle, *Urtica procera*

Characteristics: Tall Nettle has fewer stinging hairs on the stem than the Stinging Nettle, but they still exist. Leaves are lance shaped at the top changing shape slightly as you progress towards the ground, with those near the base being somewhat heart shaped. The flowers are greenish in color, growing in slender, drooping clusters from the axils of the leaves.





## Swamp milkweed, *Asclepias incarnata*

Characteristics: Swamp milkweed is an upright, 100- to 150-centimeter (39- to 59-inches) tall plant, growing from thick, fleshy, white roots. Stems are branched and the clump forming plants emerge in late spring . The oppositely arranged leaves are 7 to 15 centimeters (2.75 to 6 inches) long and are narrow and lance-shaped, with the ends tapering to a sharp point.

The plants bloom in early to mid-summer, producing small, fragrant, pink colored flowers in rounded umbels. The flower color may vary. The flowers have five reflexed petals and an elevated central crown. After blooming, green seed pods, approximately 12 centimeters (4.5 inches) long, are produced that when ripe, split open. They then release light to dark brown, flat seeds that are attached to silver-white silky-hairs ideal for catching the wind.





## Queen Anne's lace, *Daucus carota*

Characteristics: A herbaceous, somewhat variable biennial plant that grows between 30 and 60 cm (1 and 2 ft) tall, and is roughly hairy, with a stiff, solid stem. The leaves are tripinnate, finely divided and lacy, and overall triangular in shape. The flowers are small and dull white, clustered in flat, dense umbels. They may be pink in bud and may have a reddish flower in the centre of the umbel. The lower bracts are three-forked or pinnate, which distinguishes the plant from other white-flowered umbellifers. As the seeds develop, the umbel curls up at the edges, becomes more congested, and develops a concave surface. The fruits are oval and flattened, with short styles and hooked spines.





Boneset,

*Eupatorium perfoliatum*

Characteristics: *Eupatorium perfoliatum* grows up to 100 cm (40 inches) tall, with leaves that clasp the stems. The plant produces dense clusters of tiny white flower heads held above the foliage. The common name boneset apparently derives from the plant's historical use in treating dengue fever (which is also known as breakbone)





# Trumpetweed, *Eutrochium fistulosum*

Characteristics: *Eutrochium fistulosum* is a herbaceous perennial plant sometimes as much as 350 cm (140 in; 11 ft 6 in) tall. It is found in moist, rich soil alongside ditches and marshes, It flowers from mid-summer to the first frosts.

The plant has one simple erect stem, which is green with purple dots or longitudinal dashes. The upper stems are reddish or purplish. Leaves and primary subdivisions of the flower head appear in whorls of 3–5 (rarely 2 or 6, the rotational symmetry of most plants is consistent). Leaves are large, long and sharply toothed. One plant can produce several flower heads in a branching array, each head with 4-7 pink or purple disc flowers but no ray flowers.





# Spotted knapweed, *Centaurea maculosa*

## Characteristics:

This invasive plants flowering stems are 2/3- 4 ft. tall and branched; flowers are produced early summer resemble tiny pineapples topped with a showy ring of pink to light purple, highly dissected petals. Its seed is an achene about a quarter of an inch long, with a small bristly pappus at the tip which makes the wind its primary means of dispersal. The leaves are a pale grayish-green. They are covered in fine short hairs. First year plants produce a basal rosette, alternate, up to 6 inches (150 mm) long, deeply divided into lobes. The stem is erect or ascending, slender, hairy and branching, and can grow up to three feet tall. Knapweed readily establishes itself and quickly expands in all growth forms in places of human disturbance such as industrial sites, along roadsides, and along sandy riverbanks, and also has the potential to spread into undisturbed natural areas.





## Gray goldenrod, *Solidago nemoralis*

Characteristics: Like other goldenrods, this species is a perennial herb. One of the smaller goldenrods, It grows 20 centimeters to one meter (8-40 inches) tall from a branching underground caudex. There are 1 to 6 erect stems, sometimes more.[8] The stems are reddish to gray-green and have lines of short, white hairs. The lower leaves are up to 10 centimeters (4 inches long and the blades are borne on winged petioles. Leaves on the upper half of the stem are narrower and shorter and lack petioles. The spreading inflorescence can carry up to 300 flower heads. The head contains 5 to 11 yellow ray florets each a few millimeters long surrounding up to 10 yellow disc florets. Flowering occurs in late summer and fall. The fruit is a rough-textured cypsela about 2 millimeters long tipped with a pappus of bristles slightly longer.





## Rabbitfoot clover, *Trifolium arvense*

Characteristics: It is a small erect herbaceous annual, or sometimes biennial plant, growing to 10–40 cm tall. Like all clovers, it has leaves divided into three sessile leaflets, which are slender, 1–2 cm long and 3–5 mm broad, and sometimes edged with small hairs and finely serrated. The leaves have a pair of stipules at the base, often tipped in red. The flowers are grouped in a dense inflorescence 2–3 cm long and 1–1.5 cm broad; each flower is 4–5 mm long, rosy white in colour, and especially characterised by the many silky white hairs which tip the five sepals, which are much larger than the petals. These hairs, along with the more or less oblong form of the inflorescence, are the inspiration for the common name. Pollination is carried out by bees, or via autogamy, since the plant is hermaphroditic, and the flowering season is from mid-spring to late summer. The fruit is a small pod containing a single seed.





## Common St John's wort, *Hypericum perforatum*

Characteristics: Common St John's wort is a herbaceous perennial plant with extensive, creeping rhizomes. Its stems are erect, branched in the upper section, and can grow to 1 m high. It has opposite, stalkless, narrow, oblong leaves that are 1–2 cm long. The leaves are yellow-green in color, with scattered translucent dots of glandular tissue. The dots are conspicuous when held up to the light, giving the leaves the 'perforated' appearance to which the plant's Latin name refers. The flowers measure up to 2.5 cm across, have five petals, and are colored bright yellow with conspicuous black dots. The flowers appear in broad cymes at the ends of the upper branches, between late spring and early to mid summer. The sepals are pointed, with black glandular dots. There are many stamens, which are united at the base into three bundles. The pollen grains are ellipsoidal





## Daisy fleabane, *Erigeron annuus*

Characteristics: *Erigeron annuus* is a herbaceous plant with alternate, simple leaves, and green, sparsely hairy stems. Leaves are numerous and large relative to other species of *Erigeron*, with lower leaves, especially basal leaves, coarsely toothed or cleft, a characteristic readily distinguishing this species from most other *Erigeron*. Upper leaves are sometimes, not always toothed, but may have a few coarse teeth towards the outer tips. The flower heads are white with yellow centers, with the white to pale lavender rays, borne spring through fall depending on the individual plant. Ray florets number 40-100.





## Buttonbush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*

Characteristics: A deciduous shrub or small tree that averages 1–3 m (3.3–9.8 ft) in height, but can reach 6 m (20 ft). The leaves are opposite or in whorls of three, elliptic to ovate, 7–18 cm (2.8–7.1 in) long and 4–10 cm (1.6–3.9 in) broad, with a smooth edge and a short petiole. The flowers are arranged in a dense spherical inflorescence 2–3.5 cm (0.79–1.38 in) in diameter on a short peduncle. Each flower has a fused white to pale yellow four-lobed corolla forming a long slender tube connecting to the sepals. The stigma protrudes slightly from the corolla. The fruit is a spherical cluster of achenes.





Pickerel weed,  
*Pontederia cordata*

Characteristics: The large pickerelweed plant produces 1 spike of small flowers. The plant is often 3 feet tall, with long, heart-shaped leaves. The flower stem rises above the leaves except 1 leaf that grows behind the flowers. The deep blue flowers are on a spike about 6 inches long and bloom in succession from the bottom up, prolonging the flowering period for several days. This plant is a emergent aquatic, with its leaves and flowers above water and portions of the stem under water, it is found typically in shallow, quiet water.





## Arrow arum, *Peltandra virginica*

Characteristics: It commonly inhabits shallow water areas of marshes, bogs, swamps, stream and river bottoms, lakes, ponds, and ditches. The bright green, smooth, succulent, arrow- to heartshaped leaves of arrow arum emerge annually from perennial bulbs. The bulbs are tufted with thick fibrous roots. The 4 to 30 inch long ascending leaves are 3 to 8 inches wide, and have three prominent veins with an abrupt, sharp tip. Arrow arum is monoecious, with both male and female parts contained in a partially closed 4 to 8 inch green spathe. It blooms from May to July. As the fruit matures the entire flowering stem curves downward, immersing the spathe. The green berrylike fruit is up to 1/2 inch long, and usually contains one seed. Upon separation from the flowering stem, this floatable fruit begins to turn black.





## Broadleaf arrowhead, *Sagittaria latifolia*

Characteristics: A native rooted aquatic to emergent perennial herb with tuber producing rhizomes. This species grows from a rosette of basal leaves with numerous stolons and rhizomes. The plant spreads, forming large stands in areas of slow moving or stagnant water. *Sagittaria latifolia* can reach 90 cm in height. Leaves are Basal, stalks are long and angled in cross-section, sheathing at base. The leaf blades above water are arrow-shaped (about 25 cm long and 20 cm wide) while the submerged leaves are lance-shaped or bladeless (4-10 mm wide) and linear. Submerged leaves grow in a cluster from a single tuber-like base. The Flowers are Large white (1-2 cm), with sexes occurring on separate flowers; 3 greenish sepals; 3 petals which fall off early. Numerous ovaries and stamens are present. The flower occurs in several whorls of 3 (2-8 per node) in a long, narrow terminal cluster. *Sagittaria latifolia* blooms from July through September. Fruits are Clustered, winged achenes that are oblong, flattened, with sharp beak, 0.5 -1.5 cm long. *Sagittaria latifolia* can readily be found in emergent marshes, ponds, lakes, sloughs, lagoons, and wet ditches. Restricted to low elevations.





# Common toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*

Characteristics: It is a perennial plant with short spreading roots, erect to decumbent stems 15–90 cm high, with fine, threadlike, glaucous blue-green leaves 2–6 cm long and 1–5 mm broad. The flowers are similar to those of the snapdragon, 25–33 mm long, pale yellow except for the lower tip which is orange, borne in dense terminal racemes from mid summer to mid autumn. The flowers are mostly visited by bumblebees. The fruit is a globose capsule 5–11 mm long and 5–7 mm broad, containing numerous small seeds.





## Blue Vervain, *Verbena hastata*

Characteristics: This is a slender, but erect, herbaceous perennial plant that is up to 5' tall. It branches occasionally along the upper half of its length. The green to reddish stems are four-angled, often with white appressed hairs. The opposite leaves are up to 6" long and 1" across. They are lanceolate, conspicuously veined, and their petioles are short. Leaf margins are coarsely serrated. The upper stems terminate in panicles of flowering spikes up to 1' long and about one-half as much across. Individual floral spikes are up to 5" long, and densely crowded all around with numerous blue-violet flowers. Individual flowers are up to ¼" long and similarly across. Each flower has a blue-violet corolla with 5 spreading lobes, a short-tubular calyx with 5 narrow teeth, 4 inserted stamens, and a pistil. The calyx is grayish green to dark red and about one-half as long as the corolla. The blooming period occurs from mid- to late summer, lasting about 1–1½ months. There is no noticeable floral scent. Afterwards, the flowers are replaced by small nutlets (4 nutlets per flower). These nutlets are up to 2 mm. long, reddish brown, and oblongoid in shape. The root system is fibrous and rhizomatous.





# Common tansy, *Anacetum vulgare*

Characteristics: Tansy is a flowering herbaceous plant with finely divided compound leaves and yellow, button-like flowers. It has a stout, somewhat reddish, erect stem, usually smooth, 50–150 cm (20–59 in) tall, and branching near the top. The leaves are alternate, 10–15 cm (3.9–5.9 in) long and are pinnately lobed, divided almost to the center into about seven pairs of segments, or lobes, which are again divided into smaller lobes having saw-toothed edges, giving the leaf a somewhat fernlike appearance. The roundish, flat-topped, button-like, yellow flower heads are produced in terminal clusters from mid-to-late summer. The scent is similar to that of camphor with hints of rosemary.





## Yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*

**Characteristics:** An erect, herbaceous, perennial plant that produces one to several stems 0.2–1 m (0.66–3.28 ft) in height, and has a spreading rhizomatous growth form. Leaves are evenly distributed along the stem, with the leaves near the middle and bottom of the stem being the largest. The leaves have varying degrees of hairiness (pubescence). The leaves are 5–20 cm (2.0–7.9 in) long, bipinnate or tripinnate, almost feathery, and arranged spirally on the stems. The leaves are cauline, and more or less clasping. The inflorescence has 4 to 9 phyllaries and contains ray and disk flowers which are white to pink. The generally 3 to 8 ray flowers are ovate to round. Disk flowers range from 15 to 40. The inflorescence is produced in a flat-topped capitulum cluster and the inflorescences are visited by many insects, featuring a generalized pollination system. The small achene-like fruits are called cypsela. The plant has a strong, sweet scent, similar to that of chrysanthemums.





## Fringed loosestrife, *Lysimachia ciliata*

**Characteristics:** This herbaceous perennial wildflower is 1-4' tall, unbranched or sparingly branched, and more or less erect. The central stem is light green, angular or terete, and glabrous. Pairs of opposite leaves occur at intervals along the length of each stem. The leaf blades are up to 6" long and 2½" across; they are medium green, lanceolate to ovate, hairless, and smooth along their margins. The petioles of the leaves are up to 1½" long and conspicuously ciliate. Along the axils of the middle to upper leaves, individual flowers occur on pedicels up to 3" long; they usually nod downward. These pedicels are slender, light green, and hairless. Each flower is ½–1" across; it has a green hairless calyx with 5 lanceolate teeth and a corolla with 5 widely spreading petal-like lobes. The petal-like lobes are obovate in shape, tapering to slender pointed tips; they are often reddish near the center of the flower, where the reproductive organs occur. Each flower has 5 stamens and a slender style. Each flower is replaced by a globoid seed capsule that is green and shiny; it is surrounded by the spreading teeth of the persistent calyx. Each capsule contains several seeds.





## Ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*

Characteristics: This plant is a summer annual up to 3' tall that branches frequently. The hairy stems are green to light pinkish red. The leaves are up to 6" long and 4" across, and are opposite or alternate along the stems. They are deeply pinnatifid, broadly lanceolate (in outline), and usually much wider at the base than the tip. Mature leaves are relatively hairless, but small emergent leaves often have hairs on their undersides. Many of the upper stems terminate in one or more cylindrical spikes of flowers about 1-4" long. Near the base of the central flowering spike, one or two small spikes may develop that are only half as long. The small flowers are initially green, but later turn yellowish green or brown as they mature and develop into achenes. Each flower is about 1/8" long, the males producing a fine yellow pollen that is easily carried by the wind. This pollen is usually released during late summer or early fall. Numerous seeds are produced, which can remain viable for 5 years or more. The extensive root system is fibrous.





## Woolgrass, *Scirpus cyperinus*

Characteristics: This sedge is very variable in appearance. In general, it produces short, tough rhizomes and grows in dense clumps. The fertile stems grow upright. There are five to ten leaves per stem. They are up to 80 centimeters long by 1 centimeter wide. The proximal ones have green or reddish sheaths. The inflorescence has upright or spreading branches bearing cymes of up to 15 spikelets each. The spikelet is cylindrical or oval and measures up to 0.8 centimeters in length. It is covered in reddish, brownish, or black scales. The flowers have six long bristles each, making the inflorescence look woolly. This plant grows in many types of wet habitat, such as marshes and ponds. It can be found in disturbed habitat, such as ditches.





## False nettle, *Boehmeria cylindrica*

**Characteristics:** This perennial plant is about 2-3' tall, branching occasionally. This member of the Nettle family lacks stinging hairs. The stems are light green, 4-angled or round, and glabrous or slightly pubescent. The leaves are usually opposite along the stems, but sometimes they are alternate. They are ovate or ovate-lanceolate, up to 4" long and 2½" across, and have long slender petioles. The upper surface of each leaf is dark green (in the shade) and glabrous or slightly pubescent; a central vein and 2 parallel secondary veins are readily observable. The margins are coarsely serrated. Spikes of green or greenish white flowers appear from the axils of the upper leaves. They are straight and angle upward from the axis of the central stem. The flowering spikes are about ½–3" long; sometimes they are terminal, but more often they will develop additional leaves beyond the flowers. False Nettle is usually dioecious, with male and female flowers produced on separate plants. Male flowers are distributed along the spikes in bunches, while female flowers are produced along the spikes more or less continuously. These flowers are very small and lack petals. Each male flower has a 4-parted calyx and 4 stamens, while the calyx of the female flower is tubular with 2-4 teeth.





# Tall meadow rue, *Thalictrum pubescens*

Characteristics: Tall meadow rue is so named because the plants are somewhat larger than other ruees, 3-8' (91-243 cm). Plants have rounded leaves, somewhat longer than they are wide, split into three shallow lobes at the ends. Flowers are cream-colored, occurring in large groups. Each flower does not have petals, just sprays of stamens about ¼" (8.4 mm) across.





# Swamp Candles, *Lysimachia terrestris*

Characteristics:  
*Lysimachia terrestris* is a herbaceous plant with opposite, simple leaves, and erect stems. The flowers are produced in a raceme, 10–30 cm (4–12 in) long, at the top of the plant. The flowers are star-shaped with five yellow petals, and appear in mid-summer. Each petal has two red dots at its base forming a circle of ten red dots in the center of the flower.





# Wild Cucumber, *Echinocystis lobata*

Characteristics: Wild Cucumber has both male and female flowers on the same plant. Individual flowers are  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch across, with 6 narrow greenish white petals that are covered in short, glandular hairs and often twisted. Male flowers are in a 4 to 8 inch long erect, loose cluster on a naked stem opposite a leaf. A short column of pale yellow-tipped stamens protrudes from the center. 1 to a few short-stalked female flowers sit at the base of the male flower cluster. Leaves are alternate, lobed and simple. Leaves are nearly as wide as they are long, up to 7 inches across, with 5 triangular lobes. The shape is similar to a maple leaf. Stems are angled, hairless, and have branching tendrils that entwine surrounding vegetation. Fruit is a pod-like container up to 2 inches long, covered with spines, and holds 4 seeds. The pod looks a little like a spiny watermelon. The container turns papery brown as seeds ripen and persists through winter. When ripe, the bottom of the pod opens up, dropping the seed to the ground.





## English plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*

Characteristics: The plant is a rosette-forming perennial herb, with leafless, silky, hairy flower stems (10–40 cm or 3.9–15.7 in). The basal leaves are lanceolate spreading or erect, scarcely toothed with 3-5 strong parallel veins narrowed to short petiole. Grouping leaf stalk deeply furrowed, ending in an ovoid inflorescence of many small flowers each with a pointed bract. Each flower can produce up to two seeds. Flowers 4 mm (calyx green, corolla brownish), 4 bent back lobes with brown midribs, long white stamens. It is considered an invasive weed in North America.





Soft-stem bulrush ,  
*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*

Characteristics: Soft-stem bulrush  
*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* is a tall, perennial, herbaceous plant that grows up to 8 feet tall. The leaves are highly modified into long sheaths that closely girdle stem bases. The flowers are borne in an open inflorescence of many stalked, budlike spikelets, covered by reddish brown scales below the top of the stem. The fruit is a brownish gray achene.





## Fox grape, *Vitis labrusca*

Characteristics: High-climbing perennial vine. The bark is distinctively shredding and without lenticels; the pith is brown and interrupted at nodes by a diaphragm. The Young branches, petioles and tendrils are rusty pubescent. Leaves 10-20cm long and broad, simple, alternate, orbicular to cordate, variably toothed, and almost always 3-lobed. Leaf lobes are typically shallow and more or less forward-pointing. Leaves are thick and display strong palmate venation. Leaf undersides are permanently and completely covered in brown pubescence. Fruits develop in September and October. The fruit is a dark red to black, sweet berry 15-25mm in diameter. Fruits are borne in axillary panicles.





# Common soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*

Characteristics: plant has leafy, unbranched stems. It grows in patches, attaining a height of 70 cm. The broad, lanceolate, sessile leaves are opposite and between 4 and 12 cm long. Its sweetly scented flowers are radially symmetrical and pink, or sometimes white. Each of the five flat petals have two small scales in the throat of the corolla. They are about 2.5 cm wide. They are arranged in dense, terminal clusters on the main stem and its branches.





## True forget-me-not, *Myosotis scorpioides*

Characteristics: True forget-me-not is a rhizomatous marginal aquatic perennial that typically grows 6-10" tall on decumbent to upright angular stems. Light sky blue 5-lobed flowers (1/4" diameter) with yellow centers bloom in branched scorpioid cymes that uncoil as the flowers open. Long spring through summer bloom period. The cymes, particularly when in bud and early bloom, resemble a coiled scorpion's tail, hence the specific epithet. Shiny, oblong to lance-shaped, bright green leaves (to 4" long). Synonymous with *Myosotis palustris*. Native to moist meadows and stream banks from Europe to Siberia, this wildflower has now escaped cultivation and has naturalized in wet places throughout many parts of North America.





# American water-horehound, *Lycopus americanus*

Characteristics: This perennial plant is about 1-3' tall; it is usually unbranched, otherwise branching sparingly. The green or reddish central stem is four-angled and ridged; it may be hairless or slightly pubescent. This plant has a tendency to sprawl in the absence of supportive vegetation. The opposite leaves are spaced somewhat widely along the stems; they are sessile or short-petioled. The leaf blades are up to 3" long and  $\frac{3}{4}$ " across; they are lanceolate, ovate-lanceolate, or elliptic-lanceolate in shape. The lower leaves are narrowly lobed or pinnatifid toward their bases, while the upper leaves are coarsely dentate all along their margins. The leaves are hairless, except for a few hairs along the central veins of their undersides. Dense axillary whorls of white flowers occur where pairs of middle to upper leaves join the stem.





# Eastern Joe-Pye-weed, *Eutrochium dubium*

Characteristics: Eastern Joe Pye weed, is a coarse, herbaceous perennial that typically grows to 3-5' tall and to 2-4' wide on purple-spotted stems clad with ovate, coarsely-toothed, strongly three-veined leaves (to 6" long) arranged in whorls of 3-4. This is a wetland species which is native primarily to sandy swamps, riverbanks and moist thickets in Eastern North America from Nova Scotia and Maine south along the coastal plain to South Carolina and Alabama. Small disk flowers ranging in color from pale pink to dark purple bloom in corymbiform, dome-shaped clusters (4-7" across) from July to September.





# Common elderberry, *Sambucus canadensis*

Characteristics: It is a deciduous suckering shrub growing to 3 m or more tall. The leaves are arranged in opposite pairs, pinnate with five to nine leaflets, the leaflets around 10 cm long and 5 cm broad. In summer, it bears large (20–30 cm diameter) corymbs of white flowers above the foliage, the individual flowers 5–6 mm diameter, with five petals. The fruit is a dark purple to black berry 3–5 mm diameter, produced in drooping clusters in the fall





# Bull thistle, *Cirsium vulgare*

Characteristics: It is a tall biennial or short-lived monocarpic thistle, forming a rosette of leaves and a taproot up to 70 cm long in the first year, and a flowering stem 1–1.5 m tall in the second year. The stem is winged, with numerous longitudinal spine-tipped wings along its full length. The leaves are stoutly spined, grey-green, deeply lobed; the basal leaves up to 15–25 cm long, with smaller leaves on the upper part of the flower stem; the leaf lobes are spear-shaped. The inflorescence is 2.5–5 cm diameter, pink-purple, with all the florets of similar form. The seeds are 5 mm long, with a downy pappus, which assists in wind dispersal. As in other species of *Cirsium*.





# Common Reed, *Phragmites australis*

Characteristics: A highly invasive perennial grass, stems are up to to 15 ft., somewhat rough to the touch. Leaves are blue green and darker than the native form; elongate, typically 1-1½ in. wide at their widest point; leaf sheaths adhere tightly to stem and persist through the winter; ligule is less than 1 mm long.

Flowers are in bushy panicles, usually purple or golden in color; upper glumes 4.5-7.5 mm, lower glumes 2.5-5.0 mm. Spreads by seed which is dispersed by wind and water; vegetatively through rhizomes and transport of rhizome fragments..





# Birdsfoot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*

Characteristics: Birdsfoot trefoil is a moderately long-lived herbaceous perennial legume. It has a well developed, branching, tap-like root with side roots near the soil surface. Most cultivars are erect and grow to a height of 2 to 3 feet. The stems are slender, branch well, and are moderately leafy. Leaves are smooth and consist of 5 leaflets. The bloom is made up of a cluster of bright yellow flowers arranged in a whorl at the end of the flowering stems. When ripe, the brown seed pods extend outward from the stalk and look like a bird's foot. The plant remains green and succulent during and after seed ripening.





# Red clover, *Trifolium pratense*

Characteristics: It is a herbaceous, short-lived perennial plant, variable in size, growing to 20–80 cm tall. The leaves are alternate, trifoliate (with three leaflets), each leaflet 15–30 mm long and 8–15 mm broad, green with a characteristic pale crescent in the outer half of the leaf; the petiole is 1–4 cm long, with two basal stipules that are abruptly narrowed to a bristle-like point. The flowers are dark pink with a paler base, 12–15 mm long, produced in a dense inflorescence.





# White clover, *Trifolium repens*

Characteristics: It is a herbaceous, perennial plant. It is low growing, with heads of whitish flowers, often with a tinge of pink or cream that may come on with the aging of the plant. The heads are generally 1.5–2 centimetres (0.6–0.8 in) wide, and are at the end of 7-cm (2.8-in) peduncles or flower stalks. The leaves, are trifoliolate, smooth, elliptic to egg-shaped and long-petioled and usually with light or dark markings. The stems function as stolons, so white clover often forms mats, with the stems creeping as much as 18 cm (7.1 in) a year, and rooting at the nodes.





# Slender goldenrod , *Euthamia tenuifolia*

Characteristics: slender goldenrod looks quite similar to lance-leaved goldenrod. Slender goldenrod has narrower leaves -- around 1/8 inch wide, generally with only a single vein running down the leaf. It grows in dry, sandy soil. It will grow to a height of 1-2 ft. Flowers are 1/4 inch long, and yellow





# Broadleaf plantain, *Plantago major*

Characteristics: *Plantago major* is an herbaceous perennial plant with a rosette of leaves 15–30 cm in diameter. Each leaf is oval-shaped, 5–20 cm long and 4–9 cm broad, rarely up to 30 cm long and 17 cm broad, with an acute apex and a smooth margin; there are five to nine conspicuous veins. The flowers are small, greenish-brown with purple stamens, produced in a dense spike 5–15 cm long on top of a stem 13–15 cm tall. Plantain is wind-pollinated, and propagates primarily by seeds, which are held on the long, narrow spikes which rise well above the foliage. Each plant can produce up to 20,000 seeds, which are very small and oval-shaped.





# Silver Cinquefoil, *Potentilla argentea*

Characteristics: Flowers are  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch across with 5 yellow petals alternating with 5 sharply pointed hairy sepals that are about as long as the petals. A ring of many yellow stamens surrounds the yellow center. Clusters of a few flowers each are at the end of branching stems. Leaves are alternate, compound and are palmate mostly in groups of 5. Leaflets have several small lobes but are not toothed. The underside is silvery white from dense hairs and is where the common name comes from. Leaves near the base of the plant are largest, about 1 inch long and wide, on stems to 3 inches long. Leaflets become smaller and narrower as they ascend the stem; leaves near the flowers have little or no leaf stem.





# Horseweed, *Erigeron canadensis*

Characteristics: *Erigeron canadensis* is an annual plant growing to 1.5 m (60 inches) tall, with sparsely hairy stems. The leaves are unstalked, slender, 2–10 cm long and up to 1 cm (0.4 inches) across, with a coarsely toothed margin. They grow in an alternate spiral up the stem and the lower ones wither early. The flowers are produced in dense inflorescences 1 cm in diameter. Each individual flower has a ring of white or pale purple ray florets and a centre of yellow disc florets. The fruit is a cypsela tipped with dirty white down.





# Common jewelweed, *Impatiens capensis*

Characteristics: Jewelweed plants grow 3 to 5 feet tall and bloom from late spring to early fall. The flowers are orange (or rarely yellow) with a three-lobed corolla; one of the calyx lobes is colored similarly to the corolla and forms a hooked conical spur at the back of the flower. Plants may also produce non-showy cleistogamous flowers, which do not require cross-pollination. The stems are somewhat translucent, succulent, and have swollen or darkened nodes. The seed pods are pendant and have projectile seeds that explode out of the pods when they are lightly touched, if ripe. The leaves appear to be silver or 'jeweled' when held underwater, which is possibly where the jewelweed name comes from.





# Climbing nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*

Characteristics: This perennial plant is a semi-woody vine about 2-8' long. The stems are initially purple and slightly pubescent, they become brown and woody. The alternate leaves are up to 4" long and 2½" across. The larger leaves have a triangular outline and 3 deep lobes. These lobes are broadly ovate or cordate, with the terminal lobe being much larger than the side lobes. The margin of each leaf is smooth, while the upper surface is either glabrous or has scattered appressed hairs. The terminal lobe tapers gradually into an elongated tip. The smaller leaves often lack lobes and have an ovate shape, otherwise they are quite similar to the larger leaves. Each flower is about 1/3" (8 mm.) across, consisting of a purple corolla with 5 triangular lobes, several yellow anthers that are united together to form a slender cone, and an inconspicuous style that extends beyond the anthers. Each flower is replaced by a shiny little fruit that is oval in shape and about ¼" long. Each fruit is initially green, but later turns bright red.

